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account of retrenchments. So far as the Textile Control Department is concerned, a saving of four to five lakhs on account of the retrenchments so far effected is expected."

Case against Sri K. M. Guruswami Chetti of Poonamallee.

* 37 Q.—SRI C. N. MUTHURANGA MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Sri K. M. Guruswami Chetti of Poonamallee is a wholesale licensee in Poonamallee and retail shop licensee in several places such as Poonamallee, Mangadu and Tiruvallur, etc.;

(b) whether it is a fact that he was not a textile licensee during the basic periods;

(c) whether it is a fact that he started his business as a standard cloth dealer;

(d) whether such non-licensee can be given licences for wholesale and retail dealer;

(e) whether it is a fact that on 25th August 1946 the said Sri Guruswami Chetti removed from his house, Poonamallee, a quantity of mill-made clothes including Buckingham and Carnatic Mill clothes to Mangadu shop;

(f) whether it is a fact that on 25th August 1946 one Rajamanickam Pillai of Poonamallee reported the matter to the Police and the Police officer seized the goods;

(g) whether the goods were subsequently handed over to Sri K. M. Guruswami Chetti;

(h) whether Sri Rajamanickam Pillai reported this matter to the Provincial Textile Commissioner on 26th August 1946;

(i) what action was taken in this matter;

(j) why there is such long delay in the disposal of this matter; and

(k) whether the Government will order an enquiry into this matter?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of Hon. the Minister for Industries):—" (a) It is a fact that Sri K. M. Guruswamy Chetti is a wholesale licensee at Poonamallee and a retail licensee at Poonamallee and Mangadu. He had a wholesale licence at Tiruvallur but has since wound up his business at that place.

" (b) No. He was a dealer in mill cloth in 1942 before the licensing scheme came into force.

" (c) No. He started his business as mill cloth dealer in 1942 and subsequently became a licensee for the sale of standard cloth.

" (d) Does not arise.

" (e) Yes.

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" (*f*), (*g*) & (*h*) Yes.

" (*i*) The Textile Control Officer investigated into the matter and found that no offence was committed by Sri Guruswami Chetti.

" (*j*) There was no delay in the disposal of this matter.

" (*k*) An enquiry has already been made."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether there have not been cases where licences have been granted to non-licensees who were not dealing in cloth during the basic period?"

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Perhaps so, Sir, but I would like to have notice."

Extent of land under soya bean cultivation.

38 Q.—SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(*a*) the extent of land undetr soya bean cultivation in the Province;

(*b*) what is the nutritive value of the soya bean;

(*c*) whether it is useful for industrial purposes also;

(*d*) how the Government propose to encourage the cultivation of the soya bean; and

(*e*) what kind of manure does it require?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM (on behalf of Hon. the Minister for Agriculture) :—" (*a*) There is practically no soya bean cultivation in this Province at present.

" (*b*) Soya bean has a high nutritive value at par with the common pulses, with the additional advantage that soya bean contains 12 to 26 per cent of fat. The percentage of protein ranges from 28 to 54; besides, it contains certain amino-acids which add to the nutritive value of the bean. The importance of soya bean from the nutritive point of view lies in the possibility of the preparation in every home of soya bean milk, the nutritive value of which is 90 per cent of that of pure cow's milk.

" (*c*) Soya bean oil is used in varnish and paint industry and candle manufacture, etc. The proteins of soya beans form the basis for many plastic industries also. A list [a] of the modern uses of soya bean is placed on the table.

" (*d*) A systematic experimental investigation of the regional and local adaptations of the varieties of soya bean and immediate encouragement of cultivation of the successful strains in select places are first necessary. This preliminary work will take some years to complete. Some of the world

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 514 infra.